## **CLAIMS**

1. Compounds of formula (I):

$$A \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} R_1 \\ N \\ N \\ O \\ N \\ O \\ R_2 \end{array} \qquad (I),$$

## wherein:

• A, together with the carbon atoms to which it is bonded, represents a group of formula (a) or (b):

$$\begin{array}{c}
Z \\
W_1 \\
N \\
R_4
\end{array}$$
(a)
$$\begin{array}{c}
Z \\
W_1 \\
N \\
2 \\
\end{array}$$
(b),

## wherein:

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♦ W<sub>1</sub>, together with the carbon atoms to which it is bonded, represents a phenyl group or a pyridyl group,

- Use Z represents a group selected from hydrogen and halogen atoms and the groups linear or branched (C₁-C6)alkyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, linear or branched (C₁-C6)alkoxy, aryl, aryl-(C₁-C6)alkyl (in which the alkyl moiety is linear or branched), aryloxy and aryl-(C₁-C6)alkoxy (in which the alkoxy moiety is linear or branched) and NR₅R6 wherein R₅ and R6, which are identical or different, each independently of the other represents a group selected from a hydrogen atom and a linear or branched (C₁-C6)alkyl group,
- ♦ R<sub>4</sub> represents a group selected from a hydrogen atom and the groups linear or branched
  (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, aryl and aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl (in which the alkyl moiety is linear or
  branched) or a group -C(O)-OR'<sub>5</sub> wherein R'<sub>5</sub> represents a group selected from the
  groups linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, aryl and aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl (in which the alkyl
  moiety is linear or branched),
- Y represents a group selected from an oxygen atom and a methylene group,
- R<sub>2</sub> represents a hydrogen atom and, in that case:
   R<sub>3</sub> represents a group selected from a hydrogen atom and the groups linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, aryl, aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl (in which the alkyl moiety is linear or branched) and SO<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>,
  - or R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> form a bond,

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- R<sub>1</sub> represents a group selected from a hydrogen atom and the groups linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, aryl and aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl (in which the alkyl moiety is linear or branched) or a linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylene chain substituted by one or more identical or different groups selected from -OR"<sub>5</sub> and -NR"<sub>5</sub>R"<sub>6</sub> wherein R"<sub>5</sub> and R"<sub>6</sub> are as defined for R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> defined hereinbefore,
- Z<sub>1</sub> and Z<sub>2</sub> each represent a hydrogen atom or
   Z<sub>1</sub> and Z<sub>2</sub>, together with the carbon atoms carrying them, form a phenyl group,

with the proviso that, when Z represents a hydrogen atom, R<sub>1</sub> is other than a hydrogen atom,

their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base,

wherein "aryl" is to be understood as meaning a phenyl, naphthyl, dihydronaphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indenyl or indanyl group, each of those groups being optionally substituted by one or more identical or different groups selected from halogen, linear or branched  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, linear or branched  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, hydroxy, linear or branched  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy, and amino optionally substituted by one or two linear or branched  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl groups.

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2. Compounds of formula (I) according to claim 1, characterised in that they represent compounds of formula (IA):

wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $W_1$ , Z,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined for formula (I), their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

3. Compounds of formula (I) according to either claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that they represent compounds of formula (IB):

wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_4$ , Z,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined for formula (I), their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

4. Compounds of formula (I) according to either claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that they represent compounds of formula (IC):

wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_4$ , Z,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined for formula (I), their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

5. Compounds of formula (I) according to claim 1, characterised in that they represent compounds of formula (ID):

wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $W_1$ , Z,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined for formula (I), their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

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6. Compounds of formula (I) according to either claim 1 or claim 5, characterised in that they represent compounds of formula (IE):

wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, Z, Z<sub>1</sub> and Z<sub>2</sub> are as defined for formula (I), their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

7. Compounds of formula (I) according to either claim 1 or claim 5, characterised in that they represent compounds of formula (IF):

wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ , Z,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined for formula (I), their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

8. Compounds of formula (I) according to either claim 1 or claim 5, characterised in that they represent compounds of formula (IG):

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wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $W_1$ , Z,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined for formula (I), their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

9. Compounds of formula (I) according to either claim 1 or claim 8, characterised in that they represent compounds of formula (IH):

wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_4$ , Z,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined for formula (I), their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

10. Compounds of formula (I) according to either claim 1 or claim 8, characterised in that they represent compounds of formula (IJ):

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$$Z \xrightarrow{O} \xrightarrow{N} \xrightarrow{N} O \xrightarrow{N} O \xrightarrow{R_1} O \xrightarrow{N} Z_1$$

$$Z \xrightarrow{N} \xrightarrow{N} Z_2$$

$$Z_1$$

$$Z_2$$

$$Z_1$$

wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_4$ , Z,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined for formula (I), their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

- 11. Compounds of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 10, characterised in that Z represents a hydrogen atom, halogen atom or hydroxy group, their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.
- 12. Compounds of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 11, characterised in that A, together with the carbon atoms to which it is bonded, represents a group of formula:

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their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

- 13. Compounds of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 12, characterised in that R<sub>3</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl group, their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.
- 14. Compounds of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 13, characterised in that R<sub>1</sub> represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl group or a linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylene chain substituted by one or more identical or different groups selected from -NR<sub>5</sub>R<sub>6</sub> wherein R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are as defined for formula (I), their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.
- 15. Compounds of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 14, characterised in that Z<sub>1</sub> and Z<sub>2</sub> represent hydrogen atoms, their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

16. Compounds of formula (I) according to claim 1, which are:

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- 7-methyl[1,4]benzodioxino[2,3-a]pyrrolo[3,4-c]carbazole-6,8-dione,
- 10-fluoro-7-methyl[1,4]benzodioxino[2,3-a]pyrrolo[3,4-c]carbazole-6,8-dione,
- 11-fluoro-7-methyl[1,4]benzodioxino[2,3-a]pyrrolo[3,4-c]carbazole-6,8-dione,
- 7-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-10-fluoro[1,4]benzodioxino[2,3-a]pyrrolo[3,4-c]-carbazole-6,8-dione,
- 10-hydroxy[1,4]benzodioxino[2,3-a]pyrrolo[3,4-c]carbazole-6,8-dione,
- 11-hydroxy[1,4]benzodioxino[2,3-a]pyrrolo[3,4-c]carbazole-6,8-dione,
- 7-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl][1,4]benzodioxino[2,3-a]pyrrolo[3,4-c]carbazole-6,8-dione,
- 7-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-10-hydroxy[1,4]benzodioxino[2,3-a]pyrrolo[3,4-c]-carbazole-6,8-dione,
- 7-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-11-hydroxy[1,4]benzodioxino[2,3-a]pyrrolo[3,4-c]-carbazole-6,8-dione,
- 7-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl][1,4]benzodioxino[2,3-e]pyrido[2',3':5,6][1,4]oxazino-[3,2-g]isoindole-6,8-dione,

their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxide, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

17. Process for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) according to claim 1, characterised in that there is used as starting material a compound of formula (II):

$$Z_1$$
  $O$   $(II),$ 

wherein  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined for formula (I),

which compound of formula (II) is reacted with N-bromosuccinimide in the presence of benzoyl peroxide to yield the compound of formula (III):

$$Z_1$$
 $O$ 
 $Br$ 
 $Z_2$ 
 $O$ 
 $Br$ 

wherein  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined hereinbefore,

which compound of formula (III) is reacted with sodium iodide to yield the compound of formula (IV):

$$Z_1$$
  $O$   $(IV),$ 

wherein  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined hereinbefore,

which compound of formula (IV) is reacted with n-butyllithium and then with trimethyltin chloride to yield the compound of formula (V):

$$Z_1$$
  $O$   $O$   $SnMe_3$   $(V),$ 

wherein  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are as defined hereinbefore,

which compound of formula (V) is:

• either treated, in the presence of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0), with a compound of formula (VI):

$$Z \longrightarrow O \longrightarrow O \longrightarrow P(OPh)_2$$
 (VI),

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wherein  $P_G$  represents an amine-protecting group well-known in organic synthesis and  $W_1$  and Z are as defined for formula (I), to yield the compound of formula (VII):

wherein  $P_G$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore, which compound of formula (VII) is treated with a compound of formula (VIII):

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$$O \bigvee_{N}^{R_{1a}} O \qquad \text{(VIII),}$$

wherein  $R_{1a}$  represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, to yield the compound of formula (IX):

wherein P<sub>G</sub>, R<sub>1a</sub>, Z, Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub> and W<sub>1</sub> are as defined hereinbefore,

which compound of formula (IX) is treated with N-bromosuccinimide and benzoyl peroxide to yield the compound of formula (I/a), a particular case of the compounds of formula (I):

$$Z \longrightarrow Q \longrightarrow Q \longrightarrow Q$$

$$W_1 \longrightarrow Q \longrightarrow Q$$

$$P_G \longrightarrow Z_1$$

$$Z_2$$

$$Z_1$$

wherein P<sub>G</sub>, R<sub>1a</sub>, Z, Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub> and W<sub>1</sub> are as defined hereinbefore,

which compound of formula (I/a) is optionally treated with a compound of formula (X):

$$R_{1b}$$
  $\sim NH_2$   $(X),$ 

wherein  $R_{1b}$  has the same definition as  $R_1$  in formula (I) but is other than a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, to yield the compound of formula (I/b), a particular case of the compounds of formula (I):

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$$Z$$
 $W_1$ 
 $W_1$ 

wherein  $R_{1b}$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore, which compounds of formulae (I/a) and (I/b) constitute the compounds of formula (I/c):

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wherein  $R_4$  represents a hydrogen atom or a group  $P_G$ , and  $R_1$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore,

• or treated in the presence of bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) chloride with a compound of formula (XI):

$$Z$$

$$W_{1}$$

$$Br$$

$$O$$

$$XI),$$

$$W_{1}$$

$$Boc$$

wherein Boc represents a tert-butoxycarbonyl group and  $R_{1a}$ ,  $W_1$  and Z are as defined hereinbefore, to yield the compound of formula (XII):

wherein Boc,  $R_{1a}$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore, which compound of formula (XII) is:

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• either irradiated with a UV lamp, in the presence of iodine, in a non-polar and aprotic solvent, to yield the compounds of formulae (I/d) and (I/e), particular cases of the compounds of formula (I):

$$Z_{W_1} = 0$$

wherein Boc,  $R_{1a}$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore, which compounds of formula (I/d):

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→ optionally are subjected to deprotection of the amine function according to
conventional methods of organic synthesis to yield the compound of formula (I/f), a
particular case of the compounds of formula (I):

wherein  $R_{1a}$ , Z,  $Z_{1}$ ,  $Z_{2}$  and  $W_{1}$  are as defined hereinbefore,

♦ or optionally are subjected to the action of a compound of formula (XIII) :

$$R_{3a} - G$$
 (XIII),

wherein  $R_{3a}$ , has the same definition as  $R_3$  in formula (I) but is other than a hydrogen atom and G is as defined hereinbefore, to yield the compound of formula (I/g), a particular case of the compounds of formula (I):

wherein Boc,  $R_{1a}$ ,  $R_{3a}$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore,

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which compounds of formulae (I/d), (I/e) and (I/g) constitute the compound of formula (I/h):

wherein Boc,  $R_{1a}$ ,  $R_3$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore, which compound of formula (I/h) optionally is subjected to the same reaction conditions as the compound of formula (I/a) to yield the compound of formula (I/i), a particular case of the compounds of formula (I):

wherein  $R_{1b}$ ,  $R_3$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore,

• or subjected to the action of hydrochloric acid to yield the compound of formula (XIV):

wherein R<sub>1a</sub>, Z, Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub> and W<sub>1</sub> are as defined hereinbefore,

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which compound of formula (XIV) is subjected to the action of a compound of formula (XV):

$$R_{4a}$$
  $G$   $(XV),$ 

wherein G represents a leaving group and  $R_{4a}$  has the same definition as  $R_4$  in formula (I) but is other than a hydrogen atom, to yield the compound of formula (XVI):

wherein  $R_{1a}$ ,  $R_{4a}$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore, which compound of formula (XVI) is subjected to the same reaction conditions as the compound of formula (XII) to yield the compounds of formulae (I/j) and (I/k),

particular cases of the compounds of formula (I):

wherein  $R_{1a}$ ,  $R_{4a}$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore, which compound of formula (I/k) optionally is subjected to the action of a compound of formula (XIII) as defined hereinbefore to yield the compound of formula (I/l):

wherein  $R_{1a}$ ,  $R_{3a}$ ,  $R_{4a}$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore, which compounds of formulae (I/j), (I/k) and (I/l) constitute the compounds of formula (I/m):

wherein  $R_{1a}$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_{4a}$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore, which compound of formula (I/m) optionally is subjected to the same reaction conditions as the compound of formula (I/h) to yield the compound of formula (I/n):

wherein  $R_{1b}$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_{4a}$ , Z,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $W_1$  are as defined hereinbefore, which compounds of formulae (I/e), (I/h) and (I/i), (I/m) and (I/n) constitute the compounds of formula (I/o):

wherein R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, Z, Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub> and W<sub>1</sub> are as defined hereinbefore,

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which compounds of formulae (I/a) to (I/o) constitute the totality of the compounds of formula (I), which are purified, where necessary, according to conventional purification techniques, which may be separated, if desired, into their different isomers according to a conventional separation technique, and which are converted, if desired, into their N-oxides and, where appropriate, their addition salts with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

- 18. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as active ingredient, at least one compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 16, alone or in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable, inert, non-toxic excipients or carriers.
- 19. Pharmaceutical compositions according to claim 18 for use as medicaments, in the treatment of cancers.